THE
North-China Herald.

Vol. II., N°. 81. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ⅌ Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE *via* AMOY.

THE French Ship *ARCHE D'ALLIANCE*, Capt. E. Cazalis, will have quick despatch for the above ports. For Passage apply to

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

FOR LONDON.

THE *HEBER*, 434 Tons, Captain Patterson, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight of Silk only, apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 5th February, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
Strong ALE.
Bass' BEER.
London PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to
HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled-Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* and *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, Pale SHERRY, PORT, Pale BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from Phelps & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CHERRY BRANDY in Qrts.,	Drs. 7½	⅌ Doz.
Good PALE SHERRY, ..	„ 7	„
OLD PORT, ...	„ 8	„
PRIME WHISKEY, ...	„ 6	„
CLARET, ...	„ 6½	„
PALE BRANDY, ...	„ 8	„
Best Manila COFFEE, ...	„ 1	⅌ 6-lbs.
SPLIT PEAS, ...	„ 1	„ 8-lbs.
ALMONDS, ...	„ 1	„ 5-lbs.
Whole Boxes RAISINS, ...	„ 2½	„ box.
Half-Boxes Do.	„ 1½	„ ½ box
GELATINE in Packages, ...	„ 3½	„ Doz.
A few Dozens TART FRUITS, ..	„ 4	„ „

SPERM-CANDLES, at 40 cents per lb.
CURRANTS, per lb.
Good BUTTER, in 15-lbs. Kegs.

CANDLESTICK SHADES, ...	Drs. 1	each.
SOLAR GLOBES, ... Drs. 1 and	„ 1½	„
GLOBE LAMP SHADES, ...	„ 2½	„

LAMP CHIMNIES, of all sizes.
LAMP-WICKS.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
WASHING SODA.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT WINE, from Warre Brothers.
CHAMPAGNE.
Martells PALE BRANDY.

A few Cases only of the Champagne and Brandy, at moderate prices, to close an account. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 31st January, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

MR. DUDDELL begs to inform the Community of Shanghai, that, about the end of the month of *MARCH*, or beginning of *APRIL* next, an extensive PUBLIC AUCTION will take place at Victoria, Hongkong, of the Effects of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, comprising English and Calcutta-made Rose-wood, and Mahogany CARD TABLES; SIDE Do.; ROUND Do.; COUCHES; Ladies' ALMIRAhS; BOOK-CASES; CHAIRS; LAMPS; CUT-CRYSTAL; METAL-WARE; and a variety of Canton-made FURNITURE;

ALSO,

HORSES; CARRIAGES; Harness SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 21st, 1852.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated adjoining the West side of Messrs. BACH & ARONE'S Premises, with immediate possession. Apply at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 14th February, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. AYER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI;
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT) IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "Victoria Hotel."

A CARD.

IF this should meet the Eye of the *Gentleman* who is in the habit of making comments upon my Circulars by scribbling upon them, he will confer upon the undersigned a favor by attaching his signature thereto, in order that those who may be favored with a sight thereof may be able to judge of his perfection in that phraseology styled the *Cockney* or low bred London Brogue;

W. E. AYER.

Shanghai, February 13th, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
And Commercial Guide

NOW ready for delivery; Price Drs. 2 Each Copy.

Containing—Lists of Residents at the Five Ports and the several Mercantile Establishments.—Lunar Phases and Eclipses.—Chronological Tables.—Life and Assurance Offices.—Port and Harbor-Master's Regulations.—Tariff of Imports and Exports.—Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang—Meteorology of Shanghai—Calendar with Chinese Days of Moon, and Christian Festivals—Abstract of Observations by Thermometer for many Years—Notes on the Neighbourhood of Shanghai with a Map—Treaties of Nanking and the Bogue, and Trade Regulations—The Chinese Almanac—Notice of Seu Kwang-ke, &c., &c., &c.

January 1st, 1852.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 12th February, 1852.

As usual at this season of the year the weather has been changeable and the wind unsteady, although on the whole northerly; rain has fallen on several days, and more particularly during the 8th; vegetation seems ready to break forth, and appearances predict the early mastery of spring over winter.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

February.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
6	F.	30.39	30.48	30.30	35.5	39.5	N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
7	S.	30.37	30.56	30.30	44.	43.5	N.E. to S.E.	S.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.48
8	S.	30.40	30.53	30.32	41.5	38.	N. to N.E.	N.	0.05	0.03
9	M.	30.50	30.75	30.43	40.	38.	N.W. to N.E.	N.W.	0.40	0.13
10	Tu.	30.50	30.44	30.44	40.	39.	N.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
11	W.	30.39	30.27	30.31	42.	42.5	S.E. to N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
12	Th.	30.35	30.34	30.25	47.5	45.5	W. to N.W.	E.	0.06	0.02
Shanghae, 13th February, 1852.				Mean	41.5	40.8		Total	0.51	0.66

Shanghae Market Report.

February 13th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—32,340 pieces arrived per *Mandarin.* 30 yards Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.30, None. 40 yards Drs. 3.20 *a* 3.25 per piece. Sales 5,300 pieces 40 yards, 7,500 pieces sent to Canton.

American Grey Sheetings.—40 yards Drs. 2.75 30 yards Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.15 per piece. Sales 13,600 pieces.

Jeans.—30 yards Drs. 2.80 *a* 2.85, None. 40 yards Drs 3.30 *a* 3.35 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—Since the date of our last report there has been but little alteration in the value of these goods. On the arrival of the *John Bright* and *Cathaya,* prices fell from three to five cents for the staple qualities, but they have again recovered, and quotations may be given at about the same as last month. Say—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 1.85 *a* 1.90
5½ to 6 catties Drs. 2.00 *a* 2.15
6¼ to 6½ catties Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.35
7 to 7¼ catties Drs. 2.55 *a* 2.65
7½ to 7¾ catties Drs. 2.75 *a* 2.80

The deliveries amount to 50,000 pieces.

White Shirtings.—In the value of these we have no alteration to notice, the deliveries amount to 15,000 pieces. The total stocks of Grey and White in first hands, we put as follows—Last month 160,000 pieces—Imported per *John Bright* and *Cathaya* 120,000 pieces—Total 280,000 pieces—Deliveries 65,000 pieces—Stock at date 215,000 pieces. A large proportion of which consists of White.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes—The sales amount to nearly 900 pieces at from 90 cents to Drs. 1.05 for assorted colors according to tillot and quality, Dark Blue is at present the favorite color and some sales have been made at Drs. 1.25 *a* 1.30.

Long Ells.—The sales amount to about 1,700 pieces at last months quotations.

Lastings.—32 pieces have been sold at Drs. 14 for assorted colors.

Straits Produce.—Beche de Mer.—Drs. 4 *a* 30 per pecul, according to quality.

Pepper.—Black Drs. 9.50, White Drs. 11. per pecul.

Tin.—Straits, Drs. 16 *a* 19, Banca, Drs. 20 per pecul.

Rattans.—Straits, Drs. 4 *a* 4.20, Banjermassing, Drs. 4.50 *a* 4.75 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Straits, Drs. 1.85, Siam, Drs. 2.30 per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 4.25 *a* 4.50, good, Drs. 7 *a* 9, India, Drs. 10 *a* 11 per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Siam, Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.50, Manila, Drs. 2.50 per pecul.

Ebony.—70 cents *a* Drs. 2.50 per pecul.

Rice.—Nominal at 80 cents per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Teas.—Black,—Have declined in price since our last and about 40 chops of *Congous* have been sold at 10 *a* 10.5 Taels for good sound quality and 9½ Taels for low kinds. The remaining stock is estimated at about 80 full chops of which a large proportion are inferior and dusty;—*Common 3rd Class Mowings* may be quoted at 12 *a* 13 Taels, *Souchongs* 10½ *a* 12 Tls., *Pekoes* only a few chests remain and held for 16 *a* 18 Taels per picul.

Green Teas.—About 8,000 packages have been sold during the month leaving an unsold stock of about 12,000 packages of all kinds. Prices have been rather higher for all kinds except the *Spurious Skins* and *Twankays* of which there are about 4 *a* 5,000 packages on the market. Nothing of *good* quality remains and quotations may be stated—

Young Hyson, ...	Taels 14	*a* 20
Hyson, ...	„ 18	*a* 26
Hyson Skin, ...	„ 10	*a* 14
Twankay, ...	„ 12½	*a* 16
Gunpowder, ...	„ 20	*a* 28
Imperial, ...	„ 18	*a* 25

Silk.—There have been few transactions in Silk during the month. Shortly after the departure of last mail prices advanced Drs. 10 *a* 15 but the November news from England having tended to check any demand that might still have existed, present rates may be quoted much the same as those of last month. Say—

No. 1 & 2 *Tsatlee* mid. Drs. 425, No. 2 mid. Drs. 400, No. 3 mid. to good Drs. 365 *a* 380, *Taysaam* Drs. 275 *a* 300.

The export from China to Great Britain may be estimated at nearly 15,000 bales to date against 17,200 bales at same time last year. The unsold stock in Shanghai is very small and it is reported that prices in the producing districts have slightly advanced.

Opium Report.—*Malwa* from the date of our last circular (16th) *a* the 20th, the demand improved and heavy clearances were made at Drs. 500 *a* 505 1st quality old Mundasoor with a reduction of Drs. 20 upon Indore, these supplies finding their way almost simultaneously to Soochow caused that market to give way and rates declined here also *a* 490, while a fair business for slightly Inferior and Indore old drug took place at 475 *a* 480. About the commencement of the month prices again looked up first quality old Mundasoor having advanced to Drs. 505 and Indore to 490 *a* 495 new drug continuing at a reduction upon old of Drs. 5 *a* 10. These rates may be considered the days quotations, the market is firm and the clearances during the month have been almost unprecedented amounting to some 2,000 chests. Stock 1,700 chests.

Patna has been in fair demand during the whole of the month. Prices until about the 10th inst., not exceeding 510 for high Nos. or worse than 488 for low. Within the last day or two however owing to the small stock at Woosung the market has advanced and the days quotation may be called 525. Deliveries during the month 550 chests. Stock 60 chests all new.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 4s. 8½. *a* 4s. 9d.
With Documents, 4s. 10d. *a* 4s. 10½d.
Bank Post Bills, 4s. 7d. *a* 4s. 7½d.
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 226 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s. at par.

Freights.—To England, £3 for Tea, £3 10s. for Silk.
To New York, Drs. 19 per 40 feet.

Sycee.—Drs. 142.60, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 203, per 9l. 7m. 3c.

Mexican Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, February 14, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

WE are compelled to postpone several communications until our next issue.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Nov. 24.	Sydney,	Oct. 25.
Calcutta,	Dec. 12.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Dec. 18.	Amoy,	Dec. 19.
Madras,	Dec. 1.	Hongkong,	Jany. 22.
Singapore,	Jany. 5.	Ningpo,	Feby. 6.
Penang,	Jany. 3.	New York,	Nov. 7.
Batavia,	Dec. 28.	San Francisco,	Dec. 10.
Manila,	Dec. 4.	Sdwich. Islands,	——

WE have received per the *Audax*, on the 7th, and the *Nymph* and *Antelope*, on the 9th instant, the following Papers, per the London Mail of 24th November,—

Home News, Nov. 24—*Portsmouth Times*, Nov. 22—*Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 15—*Illustrated London News*, Nov. 22—and *W. J. Thompson & Sons' Circular*, Nov. 21.

per the Indian Mail,—

Calcutta Citizen, Dec. 5—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 17—*Singapore Free Press*, and *Straits Times*, Jany. 5—*Diario de Manila*, none.

and from the South—

China Mail, Jany. 22—*Hongkong Register*, Jany. 20, and a handsome Calendar for the current year, —*Friend of China*, Jany. 24—and *Boletim do Governo*, Jany. 10.

On the 10th, we received the *Daily Alta California* papers to the 25th Nov., per *Sea Witch*.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL,

Saturday & Monday.

WE glean the following items from the London papers:—

Mr. Frederick Peel is appointed Colonial Under Secretary in the room of Mr. Hawes, who has retired.

Admiral Dundas is appointed to the command of the fleet, in the Mediterranean.

The King of Hanover, died on the 16th of November last, aged 80 years.

By the Board of Trade Returns it appears, that the U. S. America, take 15 millions of Exports out of 71 millions—equivalent to nearly the whole of Europe, or about twice as much as British India.

The Sub-marine Telegraph between England and France, is at length completed and in constant operation: so that the prices of the Bourse at Paris, are stuck up at the Royal Exchange of London, in one hour and a-half;—it is expected to be done in less than half an hour, when all the arrangements are completed.

The *Demerara*, W. I. Co.'s Steamer, has been wrecked at Bristol; she was insured for £48,000.

The exclusion of one half the Colonels of 1814, from their Brevet promotion has given much offence.

The Caffir war continues.

It is expected that the Grand Exhibition building, will be retained as a Public Museum for various purposes.

France and England, have concluded a treaty to suppress Literary Piracy.

Kossuth had sailed for the U. States—his entertainment everywhere in England, had been most gratifying and triumphant. His eloquence is highly extolled.

The spirit of order reigning in Paris, is said to be remarkable at the present crisis.

Lord John Russell has furnished Lieut. Pim, with £500, to proceed to the Arctic Circle in quest of Capt. Sir John Franklin, and his companions; he is to go to St. Petersburg, traverse Sibiria to the New Sibirian islands, and obtain information of the Samoides, how to direct his further pursuit,

The *Malta Mail*, of Nov. 28,—states that the two French steamers, the *Ville de Marseilles* and the *Ville de Granse*, came into collision off the island of Heyres, and the latter went down in about ten minutes after the concussion: whereby, 29 passengers were drowned. One Englishman and the crew were saved.

CALIFORNIA papers to the 10th December, have reached us by favour of Captain George Washington Fraser, of the clipper *Sea Witch*, (late Commander of the schooner *Mazeppa*), the last brings us intelligence of news received *vià* Nicaragua from New York, to the 7th November. It will thus be seen, we are in a fair way of obtaining correspondence *vià* the Pacific route in about the same time, that, hitherto, it has been received by the Overland and Indian route. This is a great stride in advance, and as strong efforts are being made to obtain a line of steamers between the Pacific side of America and China, we hope there will soon exist sufficient competition between the opposite routes, to keep up a healthy state of continuous and rapid communication from both sides the new world, and thus hasten the means of civilization offered to the Eastern side of the old, by promoting emigration from its shores to the new countries and states in the N. West of America. The Constant line of fine clippes ships, arriving at this port from California and New York, and returning hence to Great Britain and the United States, thus girdling the globe in about eight or nine months, continually, must speedily tend to promote a much healthier tone throughout the world of commerce, and bring all the civilized nations of the earth into the bonds of amity, generally attendant on a free intercourse between each other, and open up new paths for more extended efforts of Missionary labour and zeal, in endeavoring to convert the millions of Heathen calling for their exertions, in all parts of the East.

We are also indebted to Captains Wylie and Smith of the *Inca* and *Emily Tailor*, for papers of late dates.

OUR Correspondent WAYS & MEANS, has called our attention to a subject of general interest that requires the co-operation of all members of the community, to render effective any steps to be taken for a system of thorough drainage. We do not apprehend that the Committee of Roads and Jetties have any power to expend money for sewage purposes, without a special vote to that effect by the rate payers, at a public meeting, convened for that express purpose.

In the meantime, the Committee can possess no right to stop up existing drains, unless those drains have been placed upon public property, and we agree with our correspondent that intimation of any intended stoppage or diversion of a drain, should have been previously communicated to the parties interested in such property.

We consider, however, that the exertions of the several road committees have greatly ameliorated the thoroughfares during the past two years, and have often regretted to observe much money expended by private individuals in forming drains that have no outlet for the accumulations collected within them; and we greatly fear, until it is taken up, *una voce*, as a public necessity, no permanent good will be effected by the partial measures adopted by a few of our residents.

Thursday, Feby. 12th.—This is quite a day with the Chinese. As practical idolaters none of their deities receive more attention than Chaw shin, the god of the Kitchen. On the night of this day the image of this god is taken down from the cooking range, placed in a paper sedan chair and the whole burned. The natives suppose that Chaw shin, in the smoke and fire, ascends to the place of *Shang Te*, the chief of the Chinese celestial gods. About the middle of the first month of the new year a new Chaw shin, usually made of paper, is placed upon the Cooking range to remain there until the night of the 23d (to-day) of the 12th moon.

Friday, Feby. 13th.—Our readers will not forget that this day week, is the Chinese New Year, when begins the second year of the reign of His Imperial Majesty *Heen Fung*.

REPORTED ABDICATION OF THE HEEN FUNG.—A rumour has been current in India for two or three months to the effect that the Emperor of China had abdicated the Imperial Throne. The intelligence purports to have come from Thibet by way of Darjeeling. This certainly must be an idle rumour, as nothing of the kind has been whispered at Shanghai, as far as we have been able to ascertain. The Editor of the *Friend of India* in a late issue, remarks in connection with the report of the abdication.—

"Whether the Lama's version of the story be correct or otherwise, the Empire exhibits every symptom of breaking up. The northern coast, in particular, swarms with freebooters, whom the Government is utterly unable to suppress, while the recent execution of eighteen Mandarins in itself, for a plot to assassinate the Emperor, has increased the disaffection, the existence of which it revealed to the world. The Manchoo dynasty is a worn out Oriental despotism; and the conviction is forced upon us, that the European races are yet destined to play in the Great Empire of Eastern Asia, the part they are now playing in the South and West."

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I once ventured to address you on the subject of drainage (vide *N.-C. Herald*, No. 10, Oct. 5th, 1850) and my attention is recalled to it by the extraordinary proceedings of our Road Committee.

Are these Gentlemen aware that Water does not naturally run up hill? And have they estimated the outlay they are putting their neighbours to, in compelling them not only to raise their compounds, but what is much more expensive, *to raise the flooring of their Godowns?* And have they any authority or right to compel us to do so? For compulsion it is; as, unless we take some such precaution, our compounds will become the cesspools of the roads.

This being the case, it is not to be wondered at that strong objections have been lodged with the Committee against the plan, and also strong complaints that it was begun and proceeded with without any notice to those parties, who will undoubtedly suffer by it. Had there been any such notice given, covered drains might have been made—but nothing of the kind was ever granted; but on the contrary, *in spite of objections* and *complaints* the drains were filled up, and we ask your pity when the rainy season sets in. Our Gardens, now getting into something like order, will again become river mud; our pockets will be considerably lightened by the unavoidable expenses; and our ears, in summer, again saluted with a chorus of frogs.

Whether the objections and complaints, above referred to, are well founded or not, time will shortly show. I would however, in conclusion, beg to suggest what I deem an improvement as far as the drainage itself is concerned.

By reference to my former letter you will see that I urged an adoption of two drains, one on either side of the road running directly, from the Northern end of Messrs. Bull, Nye & Co.'s and Messrs. Rathbones, Worthington & Co.'s plots, into the Yang-king-[illegible]. I would now propose a modification of that plan, in as much as a covered drain has been made as far as the centre of the Quong-lung Lot.

It is this—That that drain be continued along the eastern side of the road to the bridge separating the "See Mee" and "Chong Sing" hongs, and thence be carried under the *centre* of the road *direct* into the Yang-king-pang. The object of placing it under the *centre* of the road is that, thereby a sufficient height could be obtained to construct a drain capable of admitting a man to clear it of any obstruction. And I conceive that, where so large an area has to be drained; with so little fall, the *more direct the outlet*—the better.—Yours obediently,

WAYS & MEANS.

Shanghai, Feby. 6, 1852.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—Chancing upon my friend Captain Cuttle, last Saturday evening, I found him in company with his oracle BUNSBY enjoying "summat to drink." A shade of displeasure clouded the Captain's brow, the hook was energetically fastened to one of the rounds of the chair, and a deep red rim round his forehead betokened that the hard glazed hat had lately been battened with more than usual vehemence upon the Captain's head.

I soon found that the excitement arose from the two letters of JEFFERSON BRICK and X. Y. in your paper of that day.

BUNSBY, himself, retained his usual inexpressiveness of countenance, equally unmoved by the taunts of your correspondents and the energetic appeals of Captain Cuttle.

"There's a man," said the latter, unfastening the hook and waving it in the direction of BUNSBY, "as has had more knocked into his head by ringbolts and otherwise than this paper ever held, and he sits there a smoking his pipe after being called "calfskin" and "ass" by two boys as never tasted salt-water when he might smash 'em as I smash that hat," and the Captain's hand descended on the glazed article of dress with a force that idented even its iron stiff crown.

Fortunately for its further safety, at that moment, BUNSBY—either because his pipe was out, or that Captain Cuttle's eloquence had at last had moving power, or the spirits had reached the right spot in the brain, or all three combined,—Bunsby aroused himself and the voice within him spoke.

"Awast there. Walker? Walker be hanged. Did I say Webster? If so, what then? The bearing of that remark lies in the application on it." And, as usual after an oracular effort, BUNSBY's voice and BUNSBY betook themselves away.

Captain Cuttle started to his feet, his face irradiated with triumph and satisfaction. "There's genius," cried he, "there's thought, ten words does it with him. What Yankee reads Walker since his pipe was put out by Webster. Give that to JEFFERSON and let him know if a man runs again BUNSBY he gets smashed."

So, Mr. Editor, out of my regard for the worthy Captain, I give you the conversation and probably many of your readers will coincide with him, in the opinion that JEFFERSON BRICK is still a cockney, while probably none ever questioned that RESIDENT was illiterate and X.Y. a stumbler, in the syntax of the English tongue.—Your obedient servant,

WAL'R.

Shanghai, Feby. 11, 1852.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—In looking casually over your columns a few days since, I remarked a certain spirit of rivalry in some communications of a public description, which appeared in your journal. They were in allusion to the establishment of an institution of vital importance to the mercantile marine at the port of Shanghai; also nearly connected with the welfare of most, if not all the mercantile establishments at this port; of course I need not inform you, that the communications I allude to, were addressed to the public by Messrs. JEFFERSON BRICK & BUNSBY, the latter gentleman representing himself as an old sea Captain. Now Sir it's with a certain degree of pain as a junior member of the same profession as BUNSBY ex Captain, I perceive that the establishment of a Seaman's Hospital at the port of Shanghai, should have become a subject of rivalry between members of the medical profession, and a subject of hypercritical dissertation between Messrs. JEFFERSON BRICK & BUNSBY; as a sailor I feel upon the subject: and from my own personal observation lying at the port of Shanghai during the hottest season of the last four summers, I feel convinced of the necessity of such an establishment; I certainly am surprised, that a community like young Shanghai, so far advanced in the giant strides of commercial enterprise; as to raise a voluntary subscription for the purchase of a public clock; so far advanced in the dictates of charity and humanity, as to establish a rival soup kitchen to Leicester-square, should not long ere this have established an Hospital for those seamen, who are only known to them as the animals who physically support them, in their luxurious and princely revelry in such salons à manger and otherwise, soft cushioned couches and American rocking chairs, as would put to shame the humble and unpretending denizen of Sun court or Exchange Alley. When we call to recollection that the leading mercantile establishments, are connected immediately, with the shipping interest; this negligence upon their part strikes me as still more unaccountable. It is also strange, and passing strange, that in default of a public spirit upon the subject, some of the faculty at this port since the opening thereof, should not have established an institution that would have been so useful and praiseworthy; and decidedly solvent if properly managed.

The mortality at the port of Shanghai has been principally amongst the seamen, and I know myself there have been many fast sailing vessels, leaving Shanghai for England and America, compelled to take the Eastern-passages to avoid beating down the China sea during the monsoon, in consequence of leaving port with an unclean bill of health.

I have left Shanghai in a fast sailing vessel, with one half the ship's company in the sick list, and only one quarter-deck officer out of three, capable of doing duty, the other two being invalided; now in the present day of rival competition between the mother country and her precocious and go-a-head offspring. This is a very serious consideration for the merchants of both nations.

As regards seamen, they need not, nor would they expect to enter the Hospital gratuitously, the owners of their respective vessels, would pay their expenses at such an institution, for it is well known to the nautical world, that an invalid on board of ship, is one who is in every body's way, and with whom few sympathise, a particular eyesore to even the most humane of Captains. Those seamen not having ships, the British Consul, as the representative of Her Majesty's Government, would be obliged if they have no friends of their own, to pay their expences at such an establishment. There is a fund supported by seamen themselves, which, upon the lowest computation must be, if not diverted to other purposes, one of the largest public funds in Great Britain, I allude to the Seamen's Hospital fund; surely such institutions as the one proposed, ought to have some claim upon it, although I am greatly afraid such a claim would be unattended by any very propitious result, for although this fund has been accumulating for years, there is not one individual in the merchant navy can form the most remote idea, as to what becomes of the proceeds, though they are compelled to support it by law; unless indeed it may be grasped by the covetous hand of that phantom, that occasionally raises its head upon the table of the House of Commons; the Consoldated-fund of budget notoriety.

Before I conclude, I would raise my humble voice as one of those seamen for whom this Hospital may be destined, that this institution may be established upon good solid ground; indeed I should have no objection to a rock; that there should be a little room for exercise allowed to those individuals, who though amphibious in one sense, love the green sward, as well as any other member of the human race.

It is quite a mistaken idea that those people labour under, who suppose that seamen are so devotedly attached to their ships as to prefer a floating Hospital to one on shore; such might have been the case in the days of Pigtails and Dibdins, when the enthusiatic hearts of Oak, fought side by side with the felons from British jails, but in the present age of the world's fair, and mercantile competition with all nations,—we sailors will bless even this Celestial Empire and the glorious land we live in, if you will give us while sick, a terrestrial residence.

There is one addition to such an establishment which if possible to be obtained, I would most respectfully suggest to the medical superintendent, namely a respectable European matron, such would be an invaluable addition to the sick ward.

Now Sir, if the Seaman's Hospital at Shanghai must necessarily be made of timber, and in the form of a ship, give my compliments to Messrs. JEFFERSON BRICK & BUNSBY, suggesting to them the propriety of beaching whatever vessel, is destined for an Hospital, placing her in an inverted position bottom aloft, referring to Mr. Peggoty's establishment upon Yarmouth beach for a model, I will willingly give them a hearty pull upon the purchase that turns her over. Trusting Mr. Editor, that you will publish this letter as one referring to public policy, and at the same time excuse this trespassing upon your columns, I remain with a due sense of the value of this inestimable institution, neither a BRICK nor a BUNSBY, but a Young Seaman who at some future period may lay claim to being.

AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN.

February 9th, 1852.

WE have received, rather late in the week, the following communication, and feel bound as we are called upon, to give it publicity. It will be open to the parties interested in the discussion to make use of our columns for a reply if they deem it needful; for ourselves, we can only say, that we did hear the matter spoken of in private, at the time of the occurrence and requested fuller information on the subject; but upon further inquiry we were told, that all the particulars were sent to H. E. the Superintendent of Trade to be forwarded to the Foreign Secretary for his consideration. We have thus never had an opportunity of learning the merits of the case nor should we have now known so much about it, had not our notice been directed forwards it, for although we receive the *China Mail* by the usual clippers plying between this and Hongkong, we do not deem it the proper vehicle for affording us information on what passes around us. In the present instance, however, our Correspondent is of a contrary opinion.—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Believing in your sincere desire to render the *North-China Herald* a faithful record of local occurrences, as well as in the willingness of your able and impartial staff of contributors to furnish the necessary intelligence, I can only conclude that it is owing to *some oversight*, that we have not hitherto received any information through your columns relative to a late occurrence here, which some may deem of no little interest and importance,—I mean the imprisonment of the Chief officer of the ship *Emily Jane*.

Permit me therefore to present to your readers the following account of that transaction, which I have extracted from the *China Mail* of Dec. 4th, and which with the exception of some inaccuracies of little moment as regards the affair in question, is said to exhibit a tolerably correct view of the case.

Your readers generally will I trust concur with me that it is very necessary to place this on record, as well to enable the public to judge of the merits of the system which can tolerate such outrages, as of the merits of the man who is capable of enacting them;—this being not the first instance in which those having the misfortune to be British Subjects in *subordinate situations*, have been thus dealt with by our local Mr. Ramshay.

Having a just appreciation of the Consular Powers, and of the danger of incurring the high displeasure of the dignitary implicated in this case, I almost tremble to subscribe myself—Your obedt. servt.,

AUDAX.

Shanghai, 12th Feby., 1852.

JUDICIAL POWERS OF BRITISH CONSULS IN CHINA.—The following is another illustration of the working of our Consular system in China; and of the impropriety of entrusting extensive judicial powers to officials, who have had no previous training in the administration of the law, and do not manifest any great aptitude for acquiring a knowledge of its elements. In the present instance the Consul's own disregard of indispensable forms, contrasts curiously, but we fear characteristically, with his determination to punish a merely formal offence.

About a month ago a man was killed on board one of the receiving vessels at Woosung,* and the matter was reported, it would seem with some exaggerations, to H. B. M. Consul at Shanghae; whereupon he issued a warrant, and sent it by a constable to the ship. On being presented to the mate in charge, it was found that there was no name in the body of the warrant, but the constable said he was instructed to identify the proper man and bring him before the Consul. The mate, however, though probably not professing much knowledge of constitutional law, appears to have had a sort of intuitive perception that he was not bound to respect such a warrant, or the irregular message of the constable; the more especially as it was contrary to the rules of the ship and to the express orders of her commander, that any man should go ashore without his leave. When the constable returned from his bootless errand, it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Alcock that its want of success was in a great measure attributable to his own default; for instead of amending what was amiss in the first warrant, he issued a second for the apprehension of the mate for resisting the majesty of the law, as embodied in a Consul's blank warrant and a quasi-Constable's staff; and having brought the rebellious culprit before him, after a suitable admonishment on the enormity of his offence, sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment.

A correspondence thereupon ensued between the commander of the vessel, the agent for the owners, and the Consul; the latter of whom did not fail to enter at large into an exposition of the heinous nature of the mate's offence, concluding with a hope that the very mitigated punishment by which it had been met would operate as an example, and save H. B. M.'s Consul from the painful duty of a larger exercise of his powers. Remonstrance was vain,—the mate's instructions, his unconsciousness of wrong, and the importance of his services on board, being alike disregarded; and he was still in confinement on the arrival of the Superintendent of Trade at Shanghae, on the 11th of last month. As however we believe the mate was not liberated by His Excellency, we must conclude that the facts were not brought under his review, which is one reason for our now recording them.

It is however far from our intention to argue against the due authority of the law, or to instigate resistance to its magistrates in the proper exercise of their duties. In all such cases, offenders should be dealt with summarily and severely; but the law, instead of being justified, is brought into greater disrespect, where its officers have themselves been in error, as we conceive Mr. Alcock was on the present occasion. The warrant issued by him was defective, and his verbal instructions to the constable altogether irregular. Hence we conceive no offence was committed in disregarding both; and the mate, in acting as he did, so far from being punished by the Consul, ought to have been thanked for having saved him from the consequences of an action for false imprisonment.

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* The man was shot on shore.—Ed. *N.-C. H.*

The law having been, as Mr. Alcock conceived, duly justified, and the dignity of its officers asserted, the alleged murder was next inquired into; and it will perhaps not surprise those who have watched the exercise of judicial functions by H. B. M.'s Consuls, that the result was an aquittal of the prisoner,—the only sufferers, besides the unfortunate mate, being the master and the owners of the vessel, who were deprived of his services for a week, for alleged disrespect to Consular irregularities.—*China Mail, Dec. 4.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE.

From January 1st, to December 31st, 1851.

The Committee of the Chinese Hospital beg to present the following report of the operations of the Hospital for the past year, and have also to state that in consequence of the departure of the Treasurer, Charles Shaw, Esqr., from this place, a vote of thanks to him, for his active services since the establishment of the hospital, was passed at their last meeting, and J. H. Winch, Esqr., was requested to act as Treasurer till the next annual meeting.

During the past year, there has been no very large amount of sickness, that could be attributed directly to the climate; the spring was wet and cold at the beginning, but the weather gradually became more genial, and the months of July and August were very hot; indeed the amount of heat during the summer, was greater than is usually experienced; but with ordinary precaution, against exposure to the direct heat of the sun, this does not often produce disease; generally speaking, it is not the heat of the summer that occasions much sickness, but after the intensity of the summer heat is over, the scorching heat of the day in autumn, succeeded by cold heavy dews at night, render persons, exposed to these atmospheric changes liable to fevers and other diseases. It is found indeed, that persons expose themselves more than is safe both by day and night at this season of the year, the debilitating effect of the summer heat being over, it is thought that a little exposure to the sun, while taking active exercise, will do no harm, and men do not find out their mistake, till they are sufferers from their rashness; independently of this, the malaria arising from the soil, and also produced by the vegetation which is beginning to decay, is more potent, and Chinese as well as Foreigners are more liable to sickness at this season, than at any other time of the year.

There is a form of ague, which has been noticed at Shanghae in a few cases; and last autumn, attention was particularly called to it, from the circumstance of a respectable patient being very much subject to it, and suffering severely from its peculiarities; probably in the course of time, more light may be thrown on this form of the disease, and its extent and prevalence be better ascertained. The patient has every day, or on the alternate days, a slight cold stage of ague, followed by the hot stage; then the hands and feet alone begin to perspire most profusely, the water standing in beads on the skin, and even running off the hands when they are held down, the rest of the body being quite dry; this species of ague, with its confined local prespiration, is accompanied by intense head-ache, and more general discomfort and suffering than usually occur during common ague. Quinine and arsenic are as efficatious in removing this, as they are in removing other forms of intermittent.

In confirmation of some remarks made in a former report, regarding the use of arsenic by the Chinese, the following prescriptions, of which the first is for the cure of ague, are given as copied out of a treatise on medicine, one under the head of Ague, the other two under that of Diseases of the teeth; they are given as showing that the use of arsenic for these diseases is known by the Chinese; and it is interesting to remark, that their use of this drug is thus far identical with that of physicians of the west.

"**Prescription for Ague.**—Take fanmuh-peih seeds, having removed the shell and roasted the kernel to a black colour, one ounce; levigated orpiment, 1 dram; levigated cinnabar, 1 dram; liquorice root, 1 dram; of the above, each dose is to be 4 or 5 fun, (24 to 30 grains) mixed with wine, and taken on the day when the attack of ague is expected to come on."

"**A wonderful prescription for stopping tooth-ache.**—Take nitrate of potass, one dram; Borneo camphor, 1 fun (6 grains); orpiment, 1 fun; sulphate of soda, 5 fun; grind the whole to a powder, with which rub the aching tooth, and the pain will be relieved."

"**Prescription for tooth-ache, with ulceration of the gums.**—Take of chuen-leen, 2 drams; orpiment, 2 drams; burnt alum, 2 drams; jin-chung-pih, 1 dram; burnt borax, 1 dram; musk, 3 fun; Borneo camphor, 2 fun; fresh liquorice root, 3 fun; bezoar, 2 fun; grind the whole to a powder for occasional use; first wash out the mouth with liquorice-root infusion, or with tea; then with a the affected part, and afterwards wash the mouth again."

The above are taken from the 4th book of the "Collection of renowned prescriptions."

It is not known whether the Chinese use arsenic in the arts to any extent; there is one use of it, which may be mentioned here; in the government assay-office, when the melted silver is poured into the mould, to form an ingot, a pinch of white oxide of arsenic is thrown on the surface, which has the effect of clearing it of impurities, and giving a bright and shining face to the ingot.

Some time ago, three beggars were seen together, begging in company in the streets, in each of whom, both the legs had been amputated, at the middle of the calf; the stumps had healed, but were not well covered with flesh, the bones being very prominent, presenting the state known under the name of sugar-loaf stump; on enquiry being made, as to the cause and process of amputation, it was ascertained that it is a common custom, among the mendicant class, to have their limbs removed by art; many of the peor people lose a foot during the winter months from being severely frost-bitten, and there is at present a man in the hospital, the half of whose foot is sloughing away from cold, but these three men's stumps were so regular and so much alike, that the amputation could not have taken place from frost-bite, but was evidently done by art. There are persons who undertake this branch of practice, and who in part make a living by this unjustifiable maiming of their fellow-men; a beggar will invest his capital in effecting the removal of his limbs, that he may the more readily excite the compassion of the benevolent. The plan said to be adopted for this removal of a limb is as follows; the account is given as it was written down by an intelligent Chinese; the same account was given by other persons, and the same drugs mentioned in the drug-shops, as those by the use of which, painless operations were performed.

"**Prescription for cutting the flesh without pain.**—Take of chuen-woo, 2 fun (12 grains); tsaou-woo, 2 fun; naou-yang-hwa, 2 fun: grind them all to a powder, and lay this on the skin of the part for two hours, when the operation may be performed, and no pain will be felt."

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A case of cutting the throat occurred in a man of 45 years of age, an assistant in a tea hong. He had been disappointed in some business speculation, and lost his money, and the brokers with whom he was associated declined making him any further advances; on this accout he wished to finish his existence. In the first place he swallowed a quantity of opium, but as this failed to destroy him, he one morning took a sharp-pointed pocket-knife of native manufacture, but made like a foreign large-bladed pocket-knife, and made three incisions or rather stabs, all in the same spot over the trachea, into which he eventually made an opening. He was seen about four hours after the occurrence, when he was found to be rapidly sinking. There was a small wound about an inch long, over the trachea, in the direction of its tube, and just below the cricoid cartilage, from which the bloody froth was expelled at every expiration; but the man was so far sunk that nothing could be done for him. On hearing that the man would die, the partners in the hong were most urgent that he should at once be removed to another house, as they said, if he died there, their business would be ruined; the officers of the magistracy would punish them, because the man had died under such circumstances, and they would be held responsible for his life. It was told them, that the man would die on the road, while being carried in the bed to another house; but they said, he would die at all events, and they should at once remove him; which they proceeded to do, but the man did not live an hour, and probably died before reaching the other house which belonged to a relative. This relative was a poor man, and the officials of the magistracy would have no satisfaction in fleecing him, as there was nothing to be got from him; whereas they could have got large sums of money from the hong or tea warehouse, in the shape of hush-money, or as a kind of commutation of the fine, to which the proprietors might be made liable. Such is the state of things in China, and oftentimes life is sacrificed on account of the anxiety, that is pretended to be felt by the officers to spare life; for they are presumed to take a fatherly interest in the wellbeing of the people. This pseudo care for life, but real care for pelf, entails much sorrow upon any unfortunate wealthy man, who becomes entangled in a case of this kind; he is sure to suffer, as his only way out of such a difficulty, is to pay largely, and if he is not ruined, he may think himself very fortunate.

The out-patients are seen every day at the hospital, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when they are seen at the dispensary in the city. This dispensary is tended to there, who would not be able to go to the hospital.

The religious services for the benefit of the patients are also maintained as usual, and they are addressed every day on the great truths of religion, before their maladies are examined and attended to. It may be asked; what good is effected by means such as these? In answer, it may be said, much temporal relief is afforded to many persons suffering from disease and pain; this is certainly done, and to a large extent; human suffering in its various forms is alleviated, if not wholly removed; and as one instance, the eyesight of many individuals is thus saved, in cases where if neglected, or left to native treatment, the eyes would have been destroyed. Large numbers of patients every year come frequently within hearing of the explanation of the Word of God, and their minds are directed to Christ, at the Saviour of men, and the great physician of souls; the seed thus sown, it is hoped is not in vain; for we are encouraged, "to sow beside all waters," praying for a blessing on every effort that is made. And lastly, a favourable impression is made on the minds of the natives, in regard to the foreigners who frequent their country; that they seek the welfare of their fellow-men, desiring to be of services to them, by providing the means for healing their diseases, and teaching them to investigate for themselves, the important question, "What is truth?"

It is gratifying to report, that the funds of the hospital are in a flourishing state, there being a balance in favour of the committee, towards the expenses of the ensuing year.

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

(Continued from No. 75.)

Lakes.—Lopochourh lies directly to the South of the city of Peihchen (N. 43 deg., E. 91 deg.) The neighbouring country consists of an immense barren sand and contains this large lake into which all the rivers of Hwuy-kiang flow. To the South there is a boundless desert. On ascending any very high tree, in the distance you behold numberless pools and lakes, some square, some round and wholly unconnected with each other. They are all from four to seven *le* in circumference. To the North there was formerly a Mahommedan tribe, that neither cultivated the ground, nor reared cattle, but merely rowed about in small boats catching fish, or gathered wild hemp, or caught the *Hashih* bird and made clothes of the skin, or traded with its feathers and otter skins in the surrounding cities. This tribe from time immemorial dwelt by the sea side and had no intercourse either with the Chinese or any other Mahommedans. In the 22nd year of Keenlung,—Go—a president of council—pursued two noted rebels to this place, when the above tribe submitted to the emperor and were included in the official census. In a straight line from this place, you can reach Thibet, distant 23 days journey.

Rivers.—Kaito flows South-West of Halasharh, (N. 43 deg., E. 85 deg.,) and is the largest river in Hwuy-kiang. It is about 2 *le* broad, and begins from the N. W. where all the rivers unite, then turning to the S.E. in the course of 100 *le* falls into the Pashituchorh. From this stream it flows on as before towards the S. W. and entering the great river of Yeurhkeang discharges its waters in the Lopochorh lake. Here there is an important ferry, on which ten official boats are constantly plying to and fro. To the West of Koo-chay (N. 41 deg. 50 min., E. 82 deg.) there is a river, that rises at the base of Wurhtupulakih hill, flows South of Shayaurh to the Yeurhkeang river and falls into the above lake. In the neighbourhood of Wooshih (N. 42 deg., E. 80 deg.) and Okihsu (N. 41 deg. E. 81 deg.) there are three great rivers, that flow in the same direction. Round about Cashgar (N. 41 deg., E. 73 deg.) there are three large streams, that proceed from 6 different hills and after uniting together fall into the same lake. Adjoining Yeurhkeang (N. 39 deg., E. 73 deg.) there are 2 rivers, that rise at the foot of 4 separate hills and flow on as before. Near Hoteen (N. 35 deg. 30 min., E. 82 deg.) there are 2 rivers, that take their origin from three high mountains in the South West, and flow in a N.E. direction, till they become one stream and then fall into the Lopochorh lake.

Cities.—*Peichen* is a mud city about two *le* in circumference, East and West it has 2 gates and is situated on an extensive table land, elevated towards the North and depressed towards the South. It is flanked on all sides by high hills. To the South there is the great road to Thibet, East to Hami (N. 43 deg., E. 93 deg. 50 min.) North to Palekwan (N. 44 deg., E. 93 deg.) *Talufu* is also a mud city about 2 *le* round and communicates with different cities and towns. Formerly it contained the pasture and cultivated grounds of the Eleuths, who from their constant quarrels having destroyed their habitations and thus rendered the place completely desolate, until the 24th year of Keenlung, who appointed a military officer to subdue the Mahommedan tribes. From that time soldiers have been located at this place, to maintain the peace and compel the people to rebuild their houses and cultivate the fields. *Koochay* is on three sides surrounded by lofty mountains and immense plains, extending upwards of 800 *le*. Formerly it was a mud city about 4 *le* in circumference, and built upon high mounds of earth. From the East a large river flows round it. The place has 4 gates opening into various directions. *Saelamuh* is a mud city of one *le* and has 2 gates. *Okihsu* is neither built of mud nor stones, but consists merely of openings made in the side of 3 high precipices, which in the distance forms a very agreeable sight. Northward it extends to the stony Gobi, desert. Near the city there is a ditch, through which the water flows from the neighbouring hills, and afterwards enters a river on the West with great violence. Round about, the country abounds in deep ravines and rugged rocks so as to be exceedingly difficult for travellers. It comprises 17 cities and towns, situated on elevated ground and extending upwards of 500 *le*. *Cashgar* was once a mud city of 4 *le* in circumference, but as the houses were crowded together, and the streets confusedly intersected each other, it was very inconvenient for the proper government of the people. Accordingly in the 27th year of Keenlung on the N.W. a new city was formed, many new buildings were erected, and suitable accommodations made for its immense official and public business. In the 30th year of the emperor, the name of Lai-ning was given to it and it was appointed to be the chief city in the recently acquired territories. It has 1,007 dependent cities and towns. South and West it is very mountainous. Three immense streams branch round it. The contiguous plain is about 600 *le* square and communicates with Yeurhkeang, Turkistan and the neighbouring places. *Hoteen* consists of 6 cities and towns, situated at different distances from each other, and opens into Thibet on the S.W. and the Great Gobi desert on the North.

Customs.—T'ien shan nan lu from Hami westward is inhabited altogether by Mahommedans, whose religion and customs differ completely from the Chinese, Mongolians, the Southern Miautsz, and all other strange tribes. They have no fixed surname and for three generations are said to be mutually connected. They mutually respect their grand parents, their own father and mother, while the children of their step-father and mother, uncles and aunts, elder and younger brothers are allowed to intermarry. If not related to each other within the limits of three generations, on happening to meet there is no recognition between them. They are also scrupulous about arranging themselves when together, according to their various ages and degrees of relationship. Should a man have married several times, the children are considered as closely connected. Should a woman have married several times, the children are also mutually provided for; but now having submitted to Chinese authority and enjoyed its civilizing influences, they have in a great measure conformed to our customs in these respects.

Features.—The appearance of the Mahommedans in general is high nose, low eyebrows, deep, clear and large eyes, mustachios and whiskers. The colour of the skin is dark-green, the face old looking, bones stiff and body coarse. The women when about 20 years of age appear withered; the men beyond 30 seem old and wrinkled. The former seldom exceed fifty or sixty years of age, while the latter often reach seventy and eighty years. The men are generally tall and stout, the women are small and dwarfish. The children suffer much from scorbutic diseases, chiefly from the extreme, heat and cold of the climate. In consequence of this when they grow up, both men and women are for the most part subject to many painful and distressing complaints, which they do not regard however as of great consequence.

(To be continued.)

FROM "DAILY ALTA CALIFORNIA."

The News by the Pacific.—We give up a large portion of our columns this morning to the intelligence received at a late hour last evening. It comes to us in thirty-one days from New-York by the way of the Nicaragua route, which is the shortest time yet made over that line in this direction, though not so rapid as has heretofore been accomplished by the regular mail line by way of Panama.

Although this news is thirteen days later, it has very little interest, and scarcely a whit of importance. The only items of moment are the election returns in the differnt States, which show, as heretofore, most favorably for the Democracy. In New York the State ticket is in great doubt, and the Tribune thinks it cannot be decided but by reference to the official of New York handsomely. The Legislature is yet somewhat uncertain, but the probabilities are in favor of the Democrats. The Tribune makes out a probable Democratic majority of four in the Senate, and figures up the Assembly as sixty-two Whigs and sixty-one Democrats, with five members to hear from. In Wisconsin the Whigs and Free Soilers united have probably elected a Free Soil Whig Governor and Legislature. In Maryland the Democrats have carried their entire State ticket, and the lower branch of the Legislature. The Whigs will have the Senate by a small majority, but the Democrats will have a majority, on joint ballot. Baltimore elected the whole Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 500 to 3000 votes. The returns from Michigan and New Jersey show overwhelming Democratic triumphs like those in Pensylvania and Ohio. In Mississippi the Democratic Union candidate for Governor, Gen. Foote, is probably elected. Upon the whole, therefore, the Democracy may be truly said to have triumphed throughout the Union.

The news from Havana indicates that the Captain-General of Cuba is disposed to play the tyrant. He has stopped the "Faro Industrial" newspaper because he thought it imbued with Creole sentiments, and has imprisoned its editor, Mr. Thrasher, an American citizen, in a loathesome and unhealthy dungeon.

There is no further intelligence of the progress of the revolution in New Mexico, nor does it appear to be regarded as a scheme for smuggling, as our Mexican correspondence represents it.

From Santa Fe there are accounts of the existence of great indignation against the Governor, and Chief Justice Barker, who are accused of abetting the murderers of the American citizens, Burtnett and Skinner.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 25th of October, and had proceeded on a tour of inspection of the various military posts on that frontier.

Want of room forces us to discontinue this synopsis, and refer the reader to other columns for further information.—*December 10.*

From the Atlantic.—The money market was becoming easier in New York though the operations in stocks were quite dull. At Philadelphia money was commanding 10 and 12 per cent., which was a slight relief; and there was also an amelioration at Boston, where the supply was better and the demand less. There had been no more failures of moment. The creditors of the firm of Jacob Little & Co., had accepted the proposition of settlement made by that firm. The export of specie to Europe had nearly ceased, and the deposits of California gold at the mint were becoming larger. Over two millions of dollars were deposited for coinage in the first week in November. The mint was turning California dust into coin very fast, and to that fact more than to any other is undoubtedly owing the ameliorated condition and brightening prospects of the money market.—*Ibid.*

From Washington.—We copy the following telegraphic dispatch, bearing date Nov. 7th, at Washington City, from the N. Y. Herald. This is the latest intelligence from the capital:

"It is rumored that dispatches have been received by the Spanish Legation at Washington, stating that Spain only requires a salute to her flag by the United States, to forget the insult shown at New Orleans, and to set the American prisoners free.

"A letter of acceptance of the Havana Consulship has been received from Judge Sharkey.

"A letter received here, says that Mr. Thrasher's dungeon is so wet and unwholesome that no man can survive a month in it. It also asserts that Consul Owen made charges to the Captain General of Cuba, against Mr. Thrasher, asserting that the latter had propagated libels, &c., to procure his (Owen's) recall, Mr. T. being an applicant for the Consulship."

Despatches were presented our Government by the British Chargé at Washington, about the last of October, which announced that the Governments of France and England were determined to protect Cuba from further invasion from any foreign power, and had issued orders, that should any expedition sail from any port for her coast, all vessels of a suspicious character approaching the island should be searched, whether sailing under the United States or any other flag. Mr. Webster, in reply to this communication, indignantly denied the right of any nation to search a vessel sailing under our flag. Here the matter rests.

It was rumored that the Austrian Chargé had received instructions from his government to ask for his passports as soon as Kossuth reached the United States, but this report needed confirmation. The Austrian minister at the Court of St. James had received similar instructions, however, relating to the patriot and

The *Sphinx*, sailed from Chinhai for Loochoo, on the 3rd instant. The *Contest* still remains there. Satisfactory arrangements appear to have been made with messrs the pirates.

Much interest has been manifested in the commercial world about the passages of the *Stornaway*, and *Surprise*—it is now ascertained that the latter has been beaten a few days on her passage.—

The *Stornaway*, sailed the 5th July, from Whampoa.
The *Surprise*, do. the 28th do., do.
The former arrived in London on the 18th Oct.
The latter do. do. on the 12th Nov.

The Library.—We observe the following new works have been added to the Library:—

639 Abbott's History of Cyrus the Great.
640 Do. Do, of Cleopatra.
644 Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography.
651 Arnold's Life and Correspondence.
648 Do, Lectures on Modern History.
659 Black's General Atlas.
652 Coleridge (Hartley) Life and Poems, 2 vols.
633 Dumas' Pictures of Travel in the South of France.
643 Fullerton's (Lady) Ellen Middleton.
645 Do. Grantley Manor.
642 Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, a Romance.
641 Headlong Hall and Night-mare Abbey.
660 Johnstone's Physical Atlas.
655 London Catalogue of Books, 1816-1851.
658 Loudon's Encyclopædia of Architecture.
636 Mayo on the Truths in Popular Superstitions.
654 Pickering's Races of Men.
647 St. John's Adventures in the Libyan Desert.
657 The Two Friends.
649 The King of the Hurons.
650 Walton's Lives of Hooker, &c.
646 Zschokke's Tales.
621 The Exhibition Official Illustrated Catalogue, vol. 5.

The Times, Examiner, Illustrated News, Bell's Life, Athenæum, Punch, and the Magazines and Reviews as usual.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *John Bright*, from Liverpool:—

Grey Shirtings,	61,248 pieces.
White Do.	4,000 ,,
Velveteens,	600 ,,
Plain Cottons,	2,000 ,,
Coloured Do.	640 ,,
Printed Do.	5,300 ,,
Dyed Do. (value Drs. 800),	6 cases.
Fancy Do.	800 pieces.
Woollens,	96 ,,
Do. Inferior,	96 ,,
Camlets,	120 ,,
Canvas,	12 bales.
Seltzer-Water,	75 baskets.
Beer and Wine,	264 barrels.
Paints and Oils,	5 pkges.
Sundries,	15 ,,
Hay,	306 trusses.

For Re-exportation.

Iron,	1,200 piculs.
Lead,	800 ,,

Per *Sidney*, from Hongkong:—

Lead, 400 pigs,	325 piculs.
Planks,	294
Camlets,	2 bales.
Oil,	3 barrels and 3 tubs.
Wine,	15 cases.
Carpets,	4 ,,
Sundries,	4 boxes.

Per *India*, from Singapore:

282 pieces	Ginghams,	
454 pkgs.	Glass,	
224 ,,	Pepper,	
127 ,,	Sea-weed,	
104 pigs	Tin,	66 piculs.
938 pieces	Morker-Ebony,	1,314 ,,
4,292 ,,	Sandalwood,	495 ,,
	Rattans,	1,013 ,,
	Flint Stone,	1,007 ,,
	Mangrove Bark,	1,800 ,,
	Tin,	56 ,,

For Re-exportation, or Sale to the Chinese Government, ...250 Iron Guns.

Per *Arche D'Alliance*, from Sydney:—

Rice,	3,700 piculs.
Sandalwood,	71 tons.

◆

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. —, Oriental, (Am.) *for* Boston.

◆

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Emperor of China, Sophia.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champion, and Old England.
Hongkong.—Iona, Island Queen, and Solide.

◆

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 ,,
Sarsnets,	6,000 ,,
Sorts,	4,500 ,,
Total Pieces,	92,600

◆

TABLE

Shewing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1851.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
Total,	4,219,457-7-0-4	62,205-0-0-0	4,281,662-7-0-4

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on American Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1849 a 1851.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1849,	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850,	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851,	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
Total,	693,407-4-9-7	14,281-9-0-0	707,689-3-9-7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 24	Ruby	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Sydney	Oct. 15	San.wood	Jardine, M. and Co.
,, 27	Niagara	B. bark	336	Shewan	Singapore	Nov. 13	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
,, 27	John Bright	B. ship	591	Watt	Liverpool	Aug. 13	General	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 27	Heber	A. ship	434	Patterson	California	——	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
,, 28	Sidney	B. schr	184	Tornhill	Hongkong	Dec. 30	Opium	Lindsay and Co.
,, 28	Island Queen	B. schr	194	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Jan. 11	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 28	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stoddard	New York	——	General	A. Heard and Co.
,, 28	Loopuyt	Du. bk.	315	Jurrianse	Hongkong	Jan. 3	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.
,, 30	Cathaya	B. ship	407	Baillie	Liverpool	Aug. 15	General	Rathbones, W. and Co.
Feb. 7	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Jan. —	Opium	Jardine, M. and Co.
,, 8	Arche d'Alliance	Fr ship	312	Cazalis	Sydney	Dec. —	Rice	D. Reml.
,, 9	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Jan. —	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 9	Emily Taylor	A. ship		Smith	California	Dec. —	Ballast	
,, 9	Mangosteen	B. bark	383	Homen	Hongkong	Jan. —	Sundries	Turner and Co.
,, 9	Inca	A. bark	376	Wiley	California	Dec. —	Ballast	A. Heard and Co.
,, 9	India	B. ship	573	Ritchie	Singapore	Dec. —	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates and Co.
,, 10	Sea Witch	A. ship	907	Fraser	California	Dec. —	Ballast	Jardine, M. and Co.
,, 12	Antelope	A. bark	375	Potter	Hongkong	Jan. —	Opium	Russell and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan. 25	Gallego	A. bark	585	Ellery	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 25	Prescott	A. bark	279	Spean	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 28	Joshua Bates	A. ship	620	Easterbrooks	London	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 31	Adelaide	A. ship	372	Cobb	New York	Tea, &c.	Wolcott, Bates and Co.
Feb. 1	Island Queen	B. schr	194	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 4	Oriental	A. bark	470	Dale	Boston	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co.
,, 9	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
,, 10	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 11	Loopuyt	Du. bk.	315	Jurrianse	Hkong. & Wh.	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.
,, 11	Emily Taylor	A. ship		Smith	Hongkong	Ballast	

Passengers.—Per *Audax*, D. O. King, Esq. Per *Nymph*, Thos. Hyland, Esq., and F. E. Harvey, Esq. Per *Loopuyt*, C. Wilson, Esq.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Antelope	199	Feb. 12	A. bark	375	Potter	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Arche d'Alliance		Feb. 8	Fr ship	312	Cazalis	D. Reml.	Sing. and Bat.	Early
Cathaya	613	Jan. 31	B. ship	407	Baillie	Rathbones, W. & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Heber	198	Jan. 31	A. ship	434	Patterson	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Inca	197	Feb. 9	A. bark	376	Wiley	Augustine Heard & Co.		
India		Feb. 9	B. ship	573	Ritchie	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
John Bright	612	Jan. 30	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.		
Mandarin	195	Jan. 30	A. ship	776	Stoddard	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Mangosteen		Feb. 9	B. bark	383	Homen	Turner & Co.		
Niagara	611	Jan. 30	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King & Co.	Singapore	Early
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sea Witch	198	Feb. 10	A. ship	907	Fraser	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sidney	614	Jan. 28	B. schr	184	Tornhill	Lindsay & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	178	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,462,012	313,467	3,284	2,740

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk, Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	...	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,102	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	261,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,937	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,302,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,400	1,355,012	2,309,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,303,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,798	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,[illegible]377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,323	..	[illegible],372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,951	[illegible]	171,313	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	126,607	48,124	516,883	13,867,497	12,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,629	..	..	1,648,629	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,[illegible]879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	5	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,376	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,798	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	...	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Nankeens Boxes*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Bales*
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,															5,004,425	2,923					148
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,															3,264,832	2,670			1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,															3,612,389	1,198				7½ pcls.	
	Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,															4,880,027	2,850					95
	Nov. ,, —In 7 ,,															5,112,493	2,396		13			41
	Dec. ,, —In 5 ,,															2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza	255	London													193,568	252					

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds	*Silk Pieces*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods.*
	Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,			429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
	Sept. ,, —In 4 ,,			280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	178,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
	Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	2,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. 4	Vancouver	518	New York	73,500			73,500	47,800	36,500	42,300	365,900	19,900	67,400	579,800	653,300		83		
,, 6	Cassiterides	414	Do.	9,700			9,700	27,600	79,800	82,400	197,900	28,300	35,100	451,100	460,800			11.94	
,, 8	Oneida	510	Do.	15,800			15,800	60,000	56,000	40,400	185,100	33,600	94,400	469,500	484,300				
,, 16	Nestorian	695	Do.												936,800				
,, 22	Cygnet	493	Do.												441,200				
,, 24	Magnolia	258	Do.												255,500				
Dec. 2	Lebanon	895	Do.												833,300				
,, 10	Shooting Star	903	Do.												447,300				
,, 16	Helena	597	Do.												599,400			15.99	
,, 20	Edward Boustead	443	Do.												294,513				
,, 27	Tartar	570	Do.												612,100				
,, 28	Philomela	473	Do.												647,300				
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	Do.												591,000				
,, 21	Raduga (vid Batavia	586	Boston												128,000				

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